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MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES.

From: CA-L S. Klaus

Subject: JIOA Meeting, June 25, 1946.

At the JIOA meeting this morning Wev, it appeared, had distributed copies of my basic requirements document. He had apparently agreed with the other members to re-write the service members denial paper to incorporate the new document; it later appeared from a statement by Hagood to me that the other members had also assumed that the papers had already been sent up to JIC when Wev called and suggested a reconsideration on the basis of my document.

Cranford suggested that the differences between the two papers were not substantial and the two should be submitted as one. Hagood brought in the problem of immigrants under the Commerce Program who were not available in the United States on a custody basis. With regard to the latter, I pointed out that we had no contact with Commerce and that the requirements were submitted solely for the JIOA program. The service members finally agreed to make a few changes, especially with reference to the portion of the paper which paraphrased Flinn, and submit the rest substantially unchanged.

I reiterated my objection and added that the record should show by way of supplementary statement by me the actual sequence of events. Wev seemed to be anxious to avoid an indication to JIC that the paper had been re-written. I stated that I had assumed that the split papers had been presented as agreed by us at the last meeting and that under the circumstances this re-writing could go on ad infinitum so that the appropriate method for me was simply to add a supplementary statement. I

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I stated also that I believed that excerpts from the records showing my statements should be submitted with my paper.

In the course of the meeting, the following appeared:

1. Crawford produced a document prepared by the Allison Engine Division of General Motors with respect to one of the German scientists and asked whether that kind of document should be submitted to the State Department. I told him that we wanted everything good and bad that the services had with respect to any applicant.

2. Duborg said that he had given Wev nine priority names of persons now in Germany for whom temporary visas were sought. Wev said that no information was submitted with the names, and Duborg indicated that he had no other information at this time. I recalled to the Committee that the submissions to us were for the purpose of enabling us to indicate what specific information we would need and that ultimately the applications would have to be made in person to consuls; therefore, I said, it would do us no good to have just names. Duborg pointed out that he was trying to test out the temporary visa idea with these names. I called attention to the difficulties that the Immigration authorities had in such cases.

3. Hagood said that present investigations in Germany with respect to political disqualification were being handled entirely by Germans for whom there had been set up an Appeals Board. In such matters CIC merely reviewed the findings of the Germans but conducted no investigations of its own. CIC investigations are limited to the activities in our zone of "foreign agents." Hagood made the point that under the circumstances the investigations for the JICA programs would be carried on by the Germans but I told him that in my opinion this would be unsatisfactory and that we would probably insist on a CIC investigation since we could hardly rely on Germans to tell us who should be eligible for immigration to the United States.

4. Wev read a telegram, CM-IN 4955, 23 June 1946, from USFET, in which it was stated that information that the Americans and the British had agreed on freer movements between the zones of Germans engaged in trade and

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commerce in order to further the economic unification of Germany and that our representatives intended to propose the same thing to the French and the Russians. The telegram said that we should accelerate the migration of scientists and technicians, or we might find that policy substantially damaged by the new proposal (I paraphrased the language read). I pointed out that this was really not a directive to us to expedite, but appeared more probably simply to prepare the ground for an excuse for a partial distribution of the denial program; I pointed out, and Hagood agreed, that a large part of the denial program was to be carried out in Germany by re-employment and restriction of movement of persons, and that therefore it was up to the United States authorities in Germany to coordinate the two programs but not to sacrifice one for the other. Hagood agreed with me.

5. In the course of reading through the various requirements of the State Department, Wev indicated that he did not believe that the Services would be in a position to comply. Specifically, he expressed lack of confidence that any substantial investigation would be made in the United States for lack of personnel. Cranford, however, persisted in the statement that Wright Field could give a certificate of surveillance of the kind mentioned by Frohlich in the meeting in Flinn's office some time ago. I pointed out that that type of surveillance was completely inadequate and would not be satisfactory. I also reiterated the State Department's willingness to aid in the instruction of the interrogators and in the investigations in Germany.

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